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*** YOU HAVE NEW MAIL ***

=> s linking nucleic acid
L1 11 LINKING NUCLEIC ACID

=> s l1 and multicomponent
L2 2 L1 AND MULTICOMPONENT

=> d l2 bib abs

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2001:473230 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100473230
TI Method and kits for preparing **multicomponent** nucleic acid constructs.
AU Harney, Peter D. (1)
CS (1) Aliso Viejo, CA USA
ASSIGNEE: VectorObjects, LLC, Wellesley, MA, USA
PI US 6277632 August 21, 2001
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Aug. 21, 2001) Vol. 1249, No. 3, pp. No Pagination. e-file. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT Patent
LA English
AB The invention provides a highly efficient, rapid, and cost effective method of **linking nucleic acid** components in a predetermined order to produce a nucleic acid **multicomponent** construct. The invention further provides nucleic acid components, each nucleic acid component comprising a double stranded nucleic acid molecule having at least one single stranded 5' or 3' terminal sequence, the terminal sequence having sufficient complementarity to either a terminal sequence in a separate nucleic acid component or to a sequence in a **linking nucleic acid** molecule so as to allow for specific annealing of complementary sequences and linkage of the components in a predetermined order. Kits containing reagents required to practice the method of the invention are also provided.

=> d l2 bib abs 2

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:31322 CAPLUS
DN 128:85140

TI Preparation of **multicomponent** nucleic acid constructs by ligation of nucleic acid components with complementary terminal sequences

IN Harney, Peter D.

PA Biodynamics Associates, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9748716	A1	19971224	WO 1997-US10523	19970616
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2258570	AA	19971224	CA 1997-2258570	19970616
	AU 9733997	A1	19980107	AU 1997-33997	19970616
	EP 915903	A1	19990519	EP 1997-930083	19970616
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 2000512852	T2	20001003	JP 1998-503272	19970616
	US 6277632	B1	20010821	US 1997-877034	19970616
PRAI	US 1996-19869	P	19960617		
	WO 1997-US10523	W	19970616		

AB The invention provides a highly efficient, rapid, and cost effective method of **linking nucleic acid** components in a predetd. order to produce a nucleic acid **multicomponent** construct. The invention further provides nucleic acid components, each nucleic acid component comprising a double-stranded nucleic acid mol. having at least one single-stranded 5' or 3' terminal sequence, the terminal sequence having sufficient complementarity to either a terminal sequence in a sep. nucleic acid component or a sequence in a **linking nucleic acid** mol. so as to allow for specific annealing of complementary sequences and linkage of the components in a predetd. order. The various nucleic acid components can be linked via, without limitation, the following: (1) annealing of 5' complementary terminal sequences in 2 sep. nucleic acid components; (2) annealing of 3' complementary terminal sequences in 2 sep. nucleic acid components; (3) annealing of an oligonucleotide bridge with complementary 5' and 3' terminal sequences in 2 sep. nucleic acid components; or (4) annealing of an adaptor mol. with complementary 5' or 3' terminal sequences in 2 sep. nucleic acid components;. To demonstrate the simultaneous assembly of multiple nucleic acid components having unique, non-palindromic terminal sequences, to produce a viable plasmid vector, 3 nucleic acid components were used: a gene coding for green fluorescent protein; a 0.6-kb mol. coding for terminator sequences and a histidine tag; and a 2.5-kb mol. coding for the lac promoter, an ampicillin resistance gene, and an origin of replication. This method is particularly suitable for the construction of nucleic acid vectors.

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